



Communism:

The Unpunished Crime

S. Astons

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Researched, compiled
& written by

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Communist greets Nazi. Stalin concludes Molotov-von Ribbentrop Pact giving Soviets carte blanche to invade the Baltic States.



Ukrainian peasant dead from Soviet-induced famine.



Ukrainian farmers shot by the communists in the 1920's.

Communism: The Unpunished Crime

Yesterday, it was Flight 007. The Soviet Union coldbloodedly murdered 268 people in an unarmed plane that had strayed into Soviet airspace. Forty years ago, it was the Baltic States — Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia — whose independence was crushed by the invading armies of Communist Russia. Their unwilling people were beaten down in an orgy of torture, executions, and mass deportations.

The same story can be told of other peoples conquered by the Communists — the Ukrainians, the Poles, the Hungarians, the Cambodians, the Afghans. And the list goes on.



Early leaders of the dreaded NKVD, the Soviet secret police, the predecessor of the KGB.

Clockwise: Aron Solts, Naftaly Frenkel, Yakov Rappoport, and Matvei Berman.



Does any of this matter?

Definitely yes! Why? Because ideas have consequences. Communism is not just another political philosophy or system of economics. The massacres and brutality outlined in this booklet are not mere "excesses" of communism. They are part and parcel of an evil system. As an economic blueprint, communism is a bitter joke, a proven failure. Denied the incentive of profit or the security of private property, communism's victims are understandably poor producers. Thus, Russia, once one of the world's breadbaskets and a major exporter of grain, has never fed itself since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. Communism tries to impose a system that runs counter to human nature — to man's love of family, to his need for religion, to his attachment to property. The only way such a system can remain in power is through force. Free men must be beaten, starved or intimidated into accepting the unacceptable.

It is for this reason that this brief look at nearly 70 years of communist crimes is important. The communist crime wave continues today. Efforts to impose this system continue through outright genocide in Afghanistan, through guerrilla warfare in El Salvador and Guatemala, and through a network of concentration camps and "mental hospitals" in the nations that have already fallen to the communists.



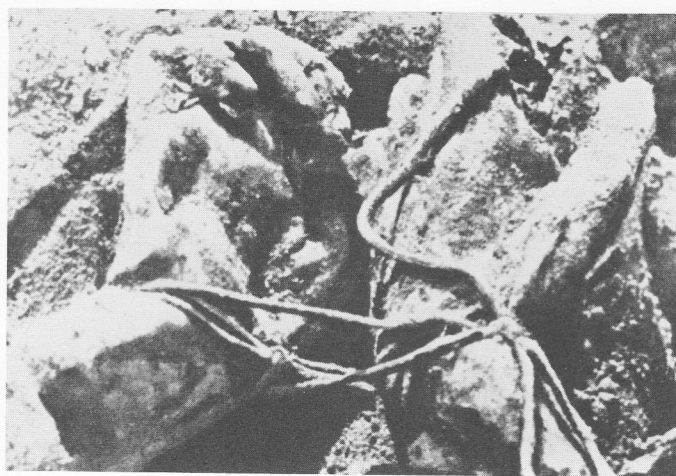
German women and children murdered by the Soviet Army in East Prussia.



Chinese Communists executing political prisoners.



Polish major unearthed after discovery of massacre of Polish officers by the communists in the Katyn Forest.



Hands of Polish officer, Brig. Smorawinski, bound before he was shot at Katyn.



Soviet soldiers threaten Czech civilians in 1968.



Peter Fechter, 18, shot and killed by the guards at the Berlin Wall, August 17, 1962. Fechter bled to

death. He lay moaning in agony for 50 minutes, while East Berlin guards ignored his suffering.



Vietnamese villager with throat ripped open by the Vietcong.



Grief-stricken Hungarians mourn deaths of 88 demonstrators shot by communist security police in Mahgarovar during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. Most of the victims were children.

For cold-blooded brutality, few events can top the kidnapping of Polish priest and Solidarity backer Fr. Jerzy Popieluszko in the fall of 1984. The frail priest was viciously beaten and killed by three members of the communist secret police. The battered body of this outspoken opponent of communism was dumped into the chilly waters of the Vistula River.

The communist crime wave continues today. Ironically, there has been little done to call the communists to account for their brutality which has claimed over 100 million victims since 1917.

The Baltic States: A Case Study of Communism in Action

On August 23, 1939, Communist Russia signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact with Nazi Germany. Among other things, this agreement recognized that the Baltic States — Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia — would be within the Soviet sphere of influence. Indeed, as early as September, 1939, operational maps of the Russian General Staff showed the Baltic States as Soviet Republics.

Politically, the Soviets lost no time in tightening their control. They imposed Treaties of Mutual Assistance on the three Baltic countries in September and October, 1939. Under the pretext of preventing the Baltic States from being used as a base of operations by Great Britain, the Treaties of Mutual Assistance permitted the Soviets to maintain land and air forces in each of these three countries. On October 31, 1939, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov dismissed protests by the still independent Baltic nations: "We are standing for a fair and correct fulfilling of the contracted part on the ground of mutual agreement and are declaring that all kinds of babblings of the Baltic Countries are only to the advantage of our common enemies and all sort of anti-Communist provocateurs."

After invading Finland in March of 1940, the Soviet Union turned its expansionist attentions to the Baltic States. There were, according to Molotov, already 18 to 20 Soviet divisions stationed in the Baltic lands. Nevertheless, on May 28, 1940, the Soviet Government complained to the Lithuanian Government that some Red Army soldiers had been kidnapped in Lithuanian territory. On June 14, 1940, the Soviets gave the Lithuanian Government a six hour ultimatum. With 600,000 Soviet troops massed on their borders and with key strategic positions already occupied by the Red Army, the Lithuanian Government (June 15) and the Latvian and Estonian Governments (June 17) capitulated. The three countries were immediately occupied by the Soviet forces.



Mutilated bodies of Estonians discovered at Bakvere after the

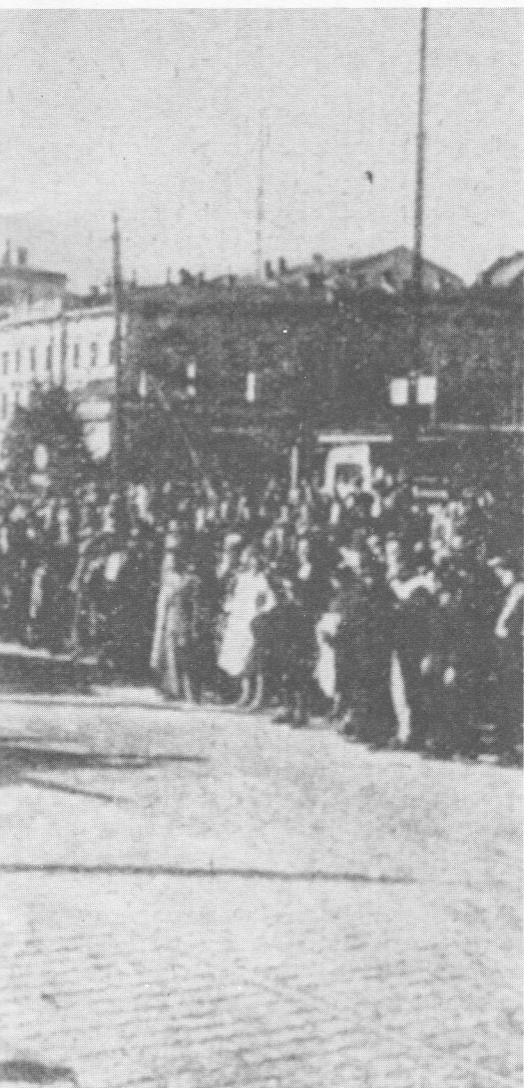
Bolsheviks were driven out in 1919.



Soviet tanks terrorize Riga and enforce results of phony elections welcoming Soviet takeover.

Results were announced by TASS in London hours before the counting had begun.

Communist Russia actively supports so-called wars of national liberation, usually led by Communists. Its true commitment to independence, can be seen in remarks by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to Professor V. Kreve Mickevicius, Lithuanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on July 2, 1940: "Let us talk frankly and without sentimentality. You must finally confront reality and understand that all the small states will have to disappear — your Lithuania as well as the other Baltic States, not excluding Finland, will have to be incorporated into the glorious family of Soviet Republics. Consequently, you should from now on prepare the Lithuanian people for the introduction of the Soviet system, which will sooner or later prevail in all Europe."



ОБЩЕИЗВЕСТНО СЕКРЕТНО.

ИНСТРУКЦИЯ

о порядке проведения операции по выселению антисоветского элемента из Литвы, Латвии и Эстонии.

1. Общее положение.

Выселение антисоветского элемента из Прибалтийских республик представляет собой задачу большой политической важности. Успешное разрешение ее зависит от того, насколько умелые оперативные тройки и оперативные штабы сумели тщательно разработать план проведения операции и предусмотреть заранее все необходимое. При этом надо исходить из того, чтобы операция прошла без шума и паники, так, чтобы не допустить никаких выступлений и других эксцессов не только со стороны выселяемых, но и со стороны известной части окружающего населения — враждебно настроенного по отношению к Советской власти.

5. Порядок разделения семьи выселяемого от главы.

Ввиду того, что большое количество выселяемых должно быть арестовано и размещено в специальные лагеря, а их семьи следуют в места специальных поселений в отдаленных областях, поэтому необходимо операцию по изъятию, как выселяемых членов семьи, так и главы их, проводить одновременно не сообщая им о предстоящем их разделении. После того, когда проведен обыск и оформлены соответствующие документы для личного дела, в квартире выселяемого, оперативный работник заполняет документы на главу семьи, вкладывает их в личное дело на него, а документы, оформленные на членов семьи, вкладываются в личное дело выселяемой семьи.

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ НАРОДНОГО КОМИССАРА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ
БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СССР С. С. С. Р.
КОМИССАР ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ Э. РАЙГА-

/ СЕРОВ /

Excerpts from secret instructions issued by NKVD (KGB) General Serov for deportations in the Baltic States.



A Latvian baker is tried before a "People's Court," frequently composed of former criminals and ignorant people with no legal training. The baker had

failed to meet his production quota. The usual sentence was 25 to 50 years of hard labour in Siberia or execution by shooting.



Andrei Vishinsky, a senior official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, receives the greetings of Latvians in Riga, compelled to attend a mass meeting.

The unfortunate inhabitants of the Baltic States quickly learned the real meaning of communism. Indeed, their fate had been carefully planned months before. Nine months earlier, General Serov of the NKVD (the Russian secret police, the predecessors of the present KGB) issued order No. 001223 on October 11, 1939. It listed 23 categories of "enemies of the people" to be placed under surveillance in preparation for their later detention and deportation to the Soviet Union. This extensive list included former members of Parliament, prominent political leaders, police, mayors, members of the home guard, prison officials, ship owners, stock owners, real estate owners, writers for newspapers and magazines, leaders and activists in labour guilds and the Farmers' Union, and clergymen and active members of religious organizations. All these people and their families were to be deported to the Soviet Union. This ruthless plan was designed to gut the Baltic States of their leaders, spiritual, intellectual, and economic and, thereby, to break the will of the populace to resist the Communist takeover.

Despite a pledge of "non-interference" in their internal affairs, Molotov dispatched his emissaries Zhdanov, Vyshinsky, and Dekanozov to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to stage manage the incorporation of these free countries into the Communist empire. All political parties but the Communist Party had been outlawed. Elections held in Latvia, July 14-15, featured only one list of candidates. Such a farce were the elections that their results were published in the foreign press 24 hours before the vote count was complete. In Latvia, the new Parliament, in clear violation of the Latvian Constitution of February 15, 1922, met and, on August 5, 1940, asked the Soviet Union to incorporate Latvia as part of the USSR. Similar sham elections in Lithuania and Estonia resulted in "people's parliaments" requesting to join the Soviet Union.

Andrei Vishinsky, the Soviet Commissar in Latvia, had distinguished himself in 1937-38 as the organizer of the murder of 397 generals and 35,000 officers of the Red Army in the "Tuchatjevsky action," one of Stalin's purges.



Ozolins' corpse with two bullet holes in the head.

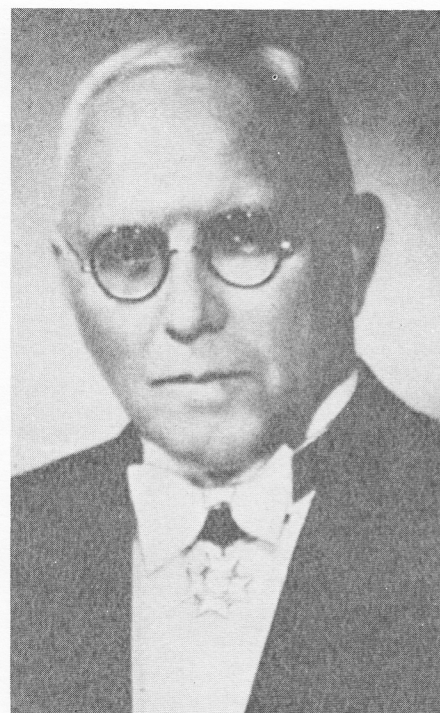


Commander Ozolins of the Latvian Railway Home Guards, tortured by the Communists in Riga.



A farmer named Rauckis, one of six Lithuanians found tortured and murdered in the Astrava woods, near Birzai. Rauckis had been tortured and had a nail driven into his skull.

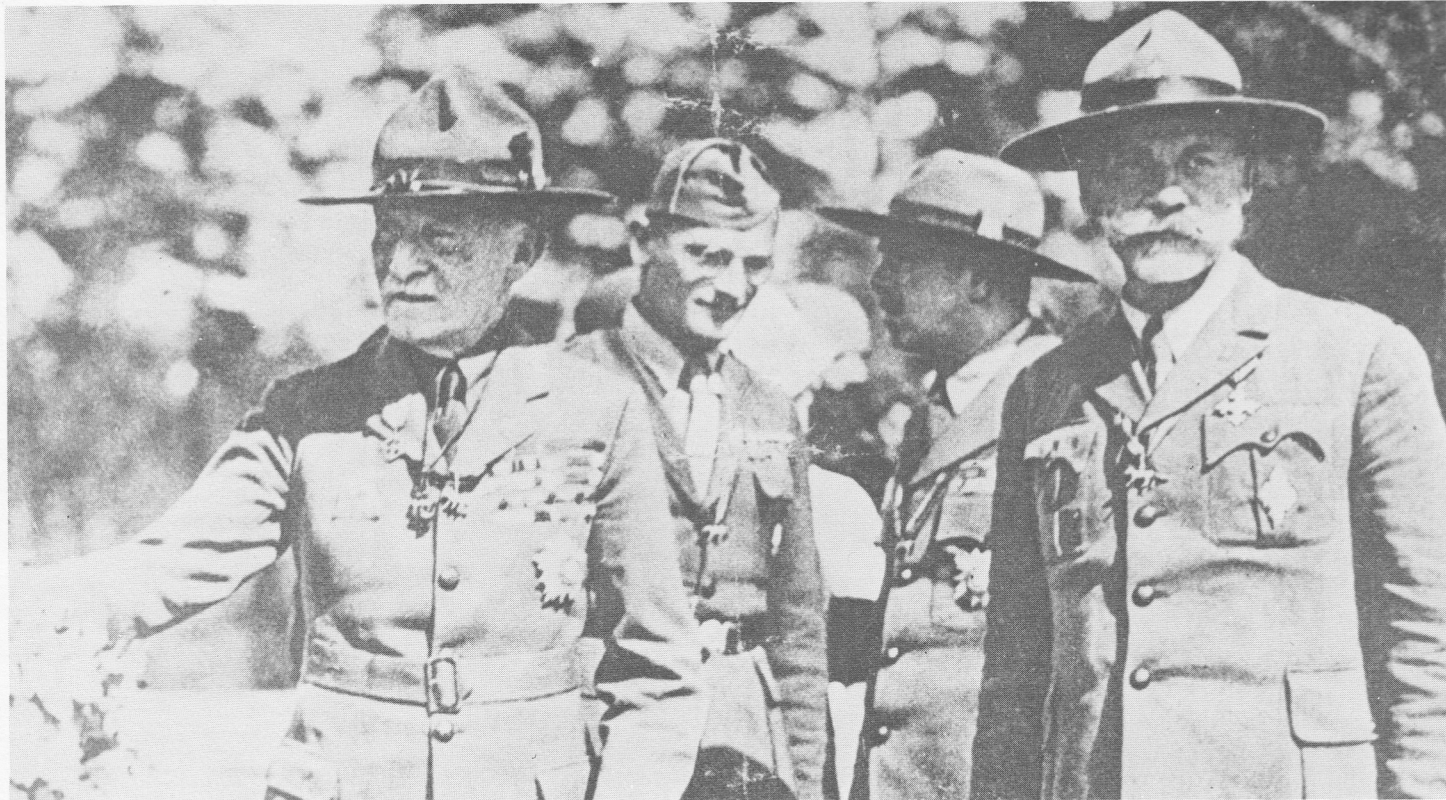
Prior to the elections, on July 11-12, 1940, there were wholesale arrests of writers, political leaders, and leaders of public organizations. After being held for six months, these people were charged with "counter-revolutionary activities" and sentenced to long prison terms and deportation to labour camps in Siberia. Many of those arrested were tortured or summarily executed. The new communist rulers were especially vindictive toward police officers, judges, and prison wardens. As early as the winter of 1940-41, NKVD officers in the Baltic States had received detailed orders about the planned deportations from Gen. Serov, who termed them "a task of great political importance." The orders cruelly planned to separate families. The wretched deportees were not informed of this until they were placed on the trains headed for the Soviet Union. Men were shipped to the Arctic regions of the Soviet Union to be used as slave labour in logging and mining. Women and children were sent to work on kolkhozes, in peat bogs and in factories.



Arnolds Cuibe, Director of the Latvian Department of Education.



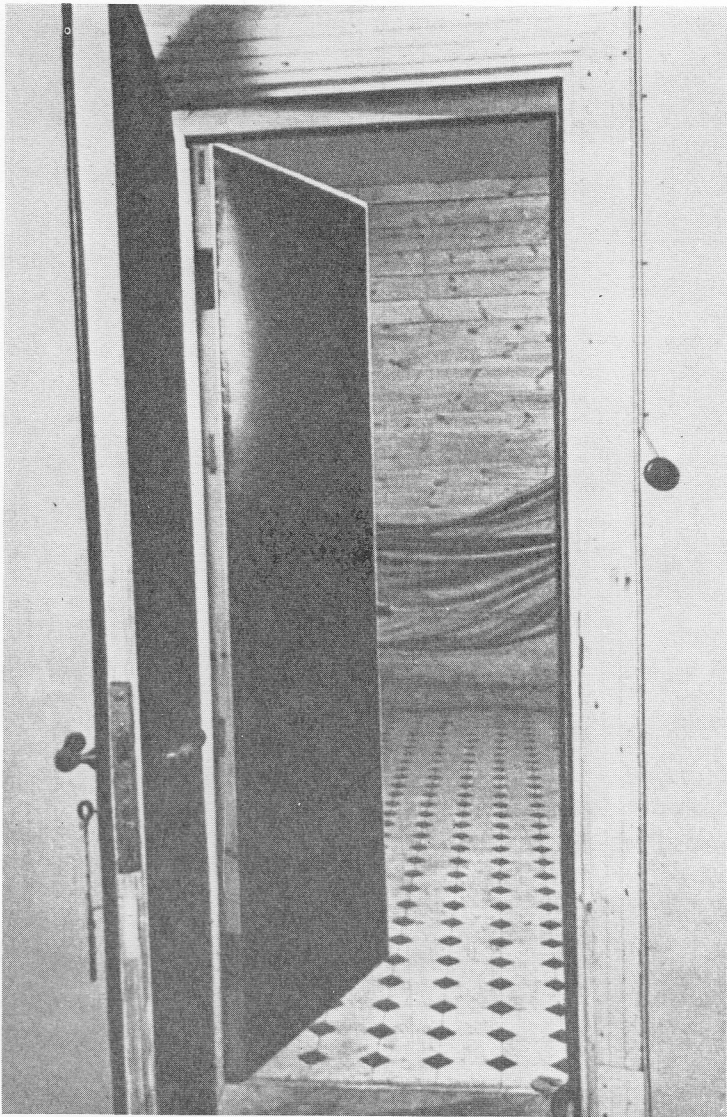
Cuibe, hideously tortured and murdered by the Communists. His corpse was recovered from a mass grave in Riga.



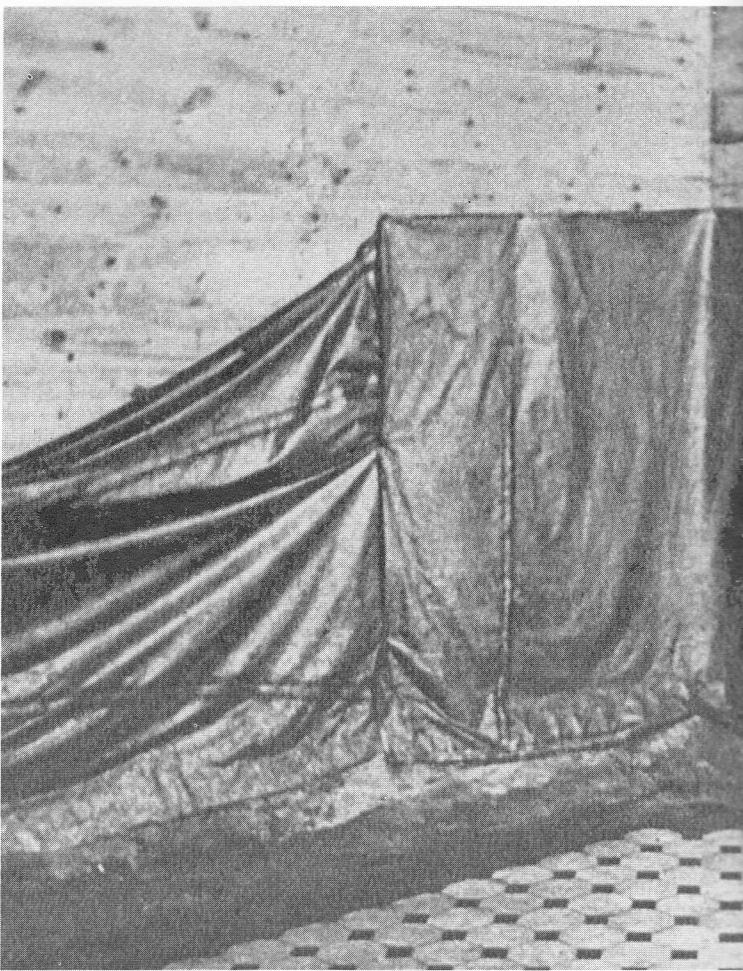
Boy Scout founder Lord Baden- Powell and Latvian Scout President General Goppers.



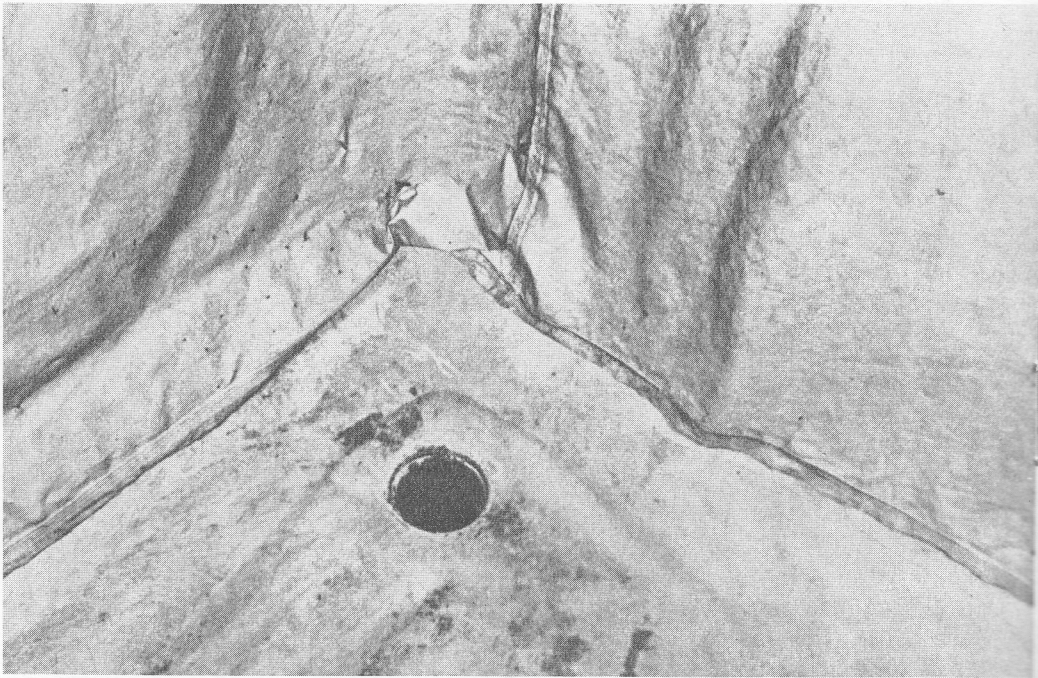
Karlis Goppers, President of the Latvian Boy Scouts, was tortured and murdered. His body was found in Ubroka. His hands had been bound with barbed wire.



Execution chamber in NKVD prison in Riga, Latvia.

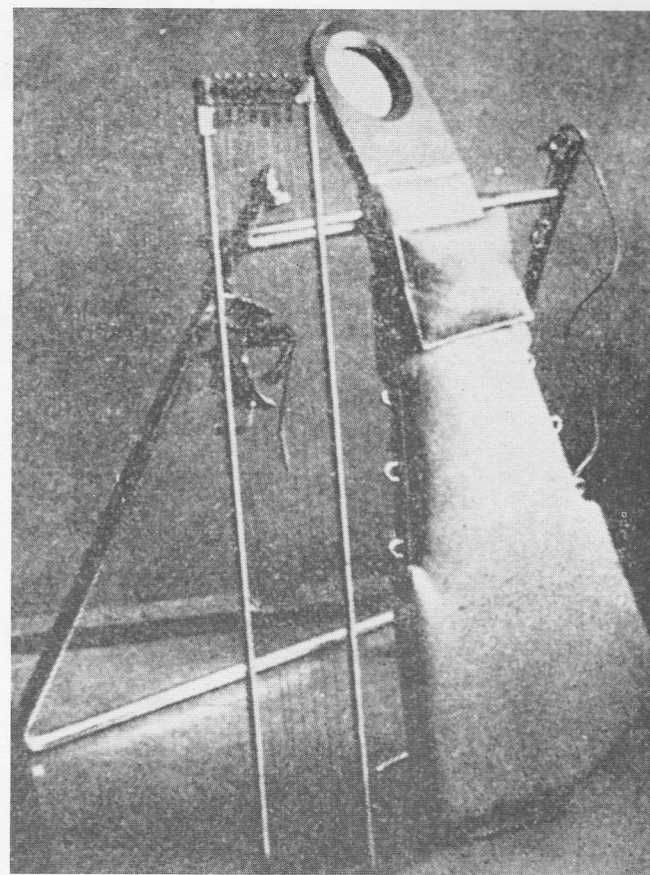
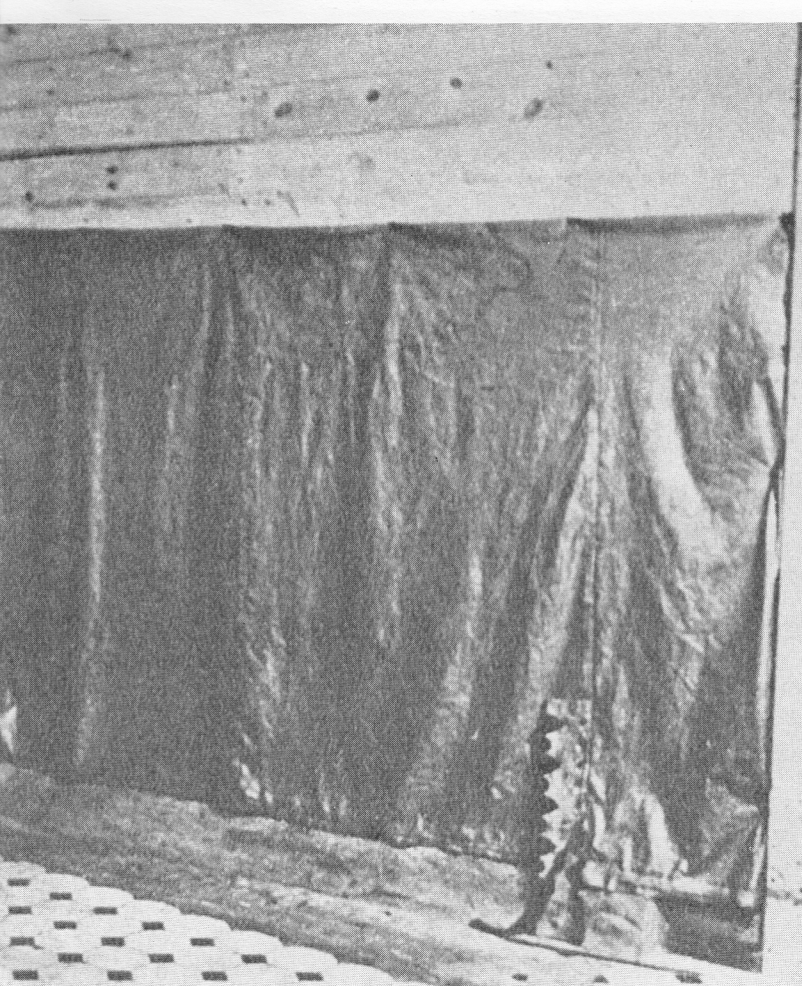


Walls of NKVD chamber are covered with an easily wiped material so that blood stains can be quickly removed.

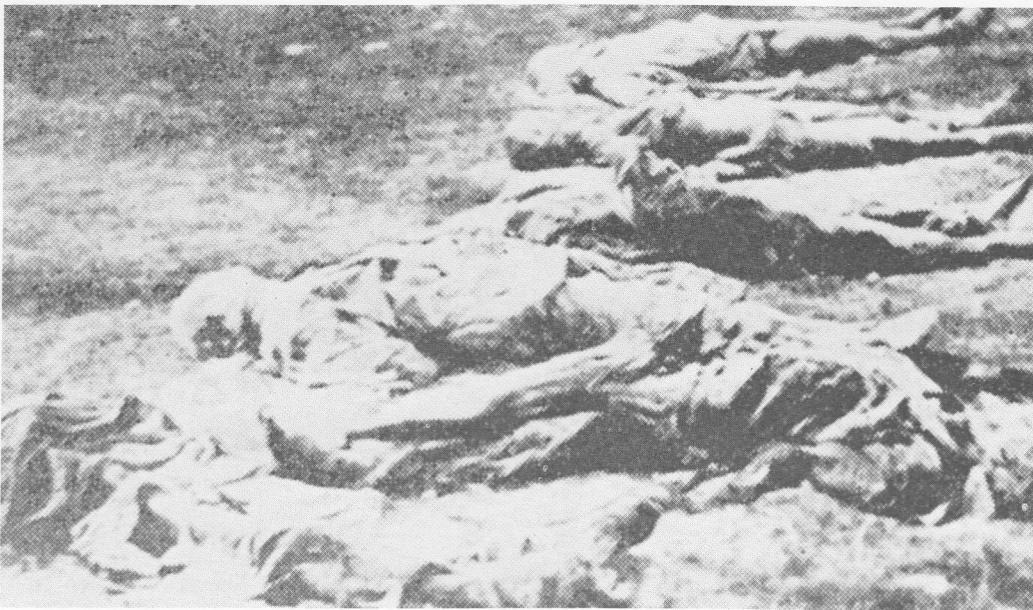


Drains in the execution chambers constructed to carry away

the blood of the dead and tortured.



Frame used to strap torture victims at NKVD prison in Tallinn, Estonia.

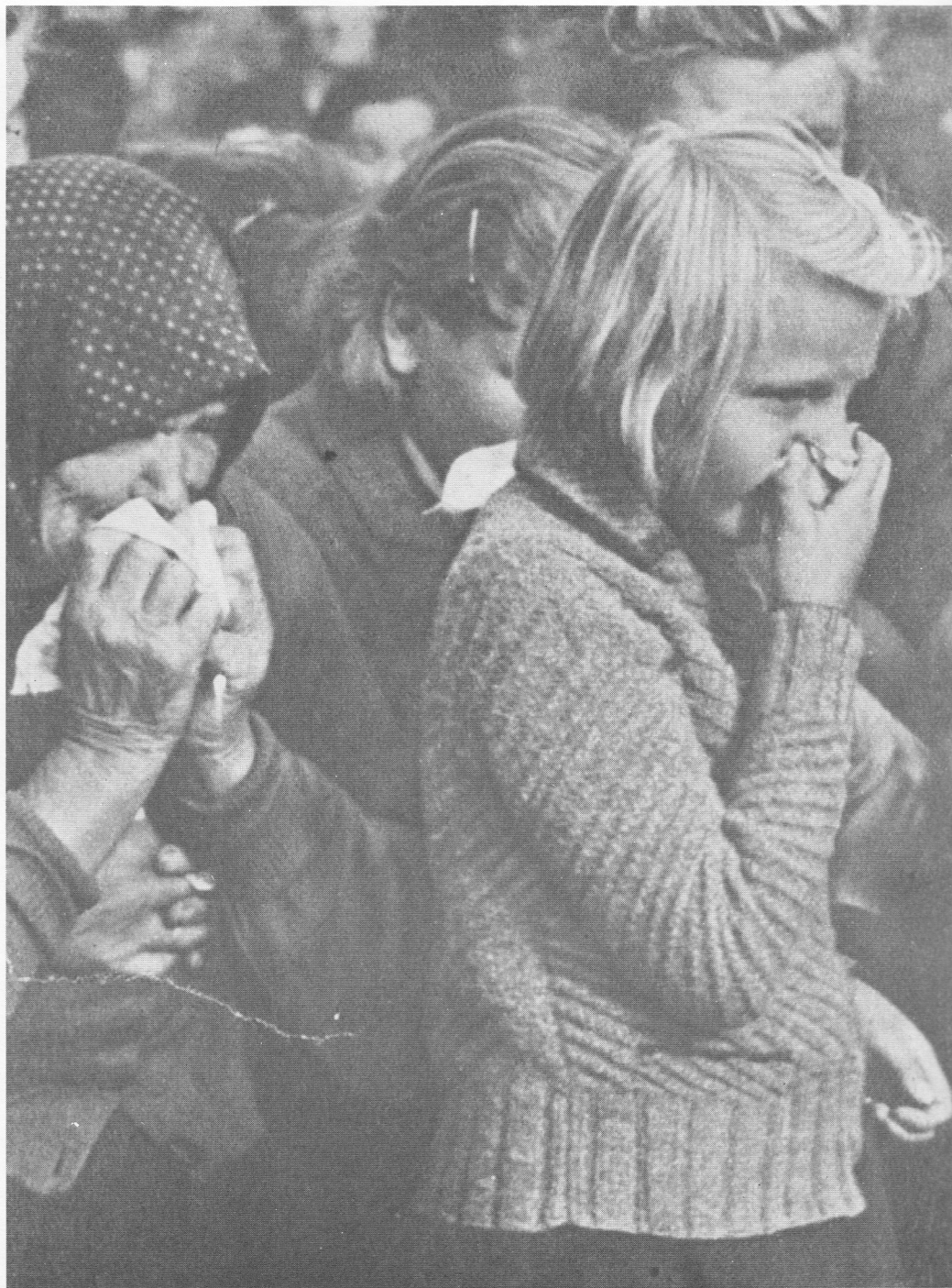


Bodies of 192 Estonians murdered by Soviet secret police at Tartu Prison in Estonia.

The brutal attitude of the Communist conquerors is seen in remarks made by a high Soviet official to Edmund Stevens, one of the few foreigners permitted to visit the Baltic States shortly after World War II: "Difficult people, these Latvians. If I had my way, I would send them all across the Urals, and then we would repopulate the country with our own people."



Some of the 192 bodies excavated from the prison yard in Tartu, Estonia, after the withdrawal of the Russian Army. Several of the victims had been buried alive.



Latvian mothers and daughters weep for husbands and fathers deported or murdered by the Communists.



After the Germans chased the Communists out, in July, 1941, the full extent of Soviet atrocities became obvious. Latvian patriots exhumed from mass graves in Riga are laid out for identification.

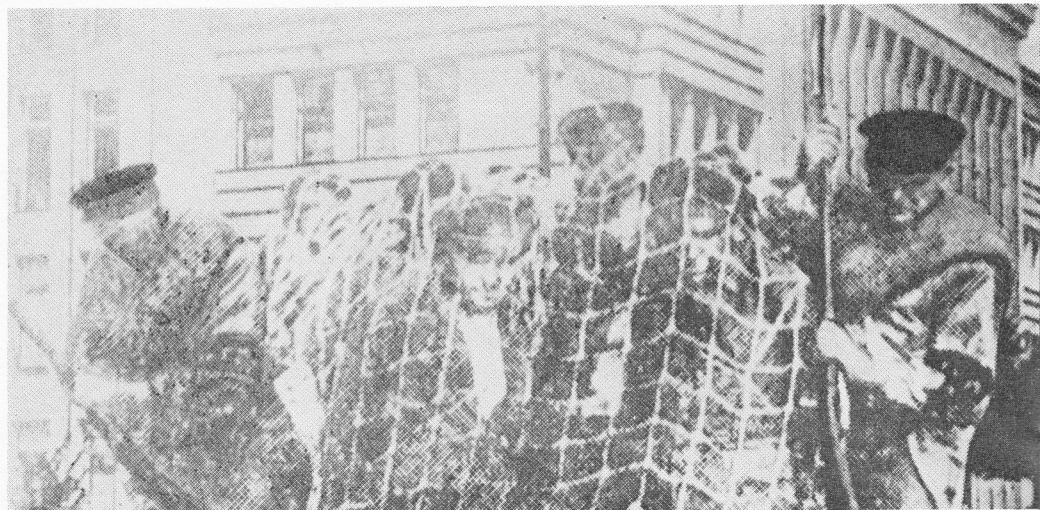


Mass grave of Latvians murdered by the communists.



Bodies of 31 Estonians tortured to death by the NKVD, exhumed near Kuressaare Castle.

The deportation of more than 10 percent of the population of the Baltic States began on June 14, 1941. Crowded cattle cars were used to transport the deportees into the Soviet Union. From 1940 to 1941, 60,000 persons were killed or deported from Estonia; 34,000, in Latvia; and 75,000 in Lithuania. There were further mass deportations in August, 1945 and March, 1949. In total, 175,000 Estonians, 170,000 Latvians, and 320,000 Lithuanians (a grand total of 665,000) were killed or deported to the USSR. This represents 11 per cent of the population of the Baltic countries. The conditions on the trains transporting the Baltic people to the Soviet Union were horrendous. Many people died from the lack of drinking water or medical supplies. Saddest of all was the fact that a large percentage of the deportees were children. Of those deported from Estonia in 1940-41, for instance, 37 per cent were under 20 years of age. Deportations in the late 1940s were used to impose collectivization on the farms of the Baltic States.



Prisoners rounded up by the NKVD in Kaunas, Lithuania.



The mass deportations to Siberia begin in June, 1941. Up to 70 people were crammed into each cattle car.

Boleslavs Slokans, a Latvian Catholic bishop deported in 1941, reports that of the 1,000 in his camp, 700 died in the first year of work. In six years in a Russian slave labour camp, the bishop did not receive a single change of clothes. There was no bedding. Prisoners had to sleep on the floor of the shed where they were housed. There was no furniture at all. The men had to sleep in their filthy work clothes for warmth. The food was dismal in quality and completely inadequate in quantity.

Bishop Slokans explains: "For my work in the woods (cutting and sawing wood, transporting timber), in the morning I was given: hot water and one pound of rye bread. At mid-day, we were handed out soup made of corn and potatoes, always served ice-cold. ... The second dish consisted invariably of corn porridge, cooked in water, with some drops of vegetable oil. After work came dinner, about the same as lunch. ... The labourer has no right to render services in accordance with his abilities. ... In the same manner as a slave, he has to render the amount of service stipulated by the master and if he cannot do this in the regular eight hours, there is no other way but working 10, 12 and even 16 hours a day."

Dr. Dalia Grinkeviciute was one of the few survivors from a group of 400 Lithuanian women and children dumped on Trofimovsk, an uninhabited barren island well above the Arctic Circle at the mouth of the Lena River. Bricks and lumber were dumped off with them. In frigid winter conditions, the women had to build their own camp. Most of the women died from cold, hunger, exhaustion or scurvy. The dead were dragged from the leaky huts to await burial in the spring. Blizzards often confined the starving women for days to their huts. They often had to remain with a number of dead people.



Latvian deportees living in earth huts in Siberia.



Shustin, Chief of the NKVD, the Soviet secret police, in Latvia.



The Soviets release Communist agitators and common criminals from prison. These subversives and gangsters were quickly recruited as agents of the puppet government.



A small gaggle of Communist Party members and opportunists greet the Soviet invaders.



Novik, Soviet-appointed Com-misar of the Interior in Latvia.



Isaac Bucinskis, a Latvian criminal, released by the Com-

munists to head the "People's Militia and Workers' Guards."

One of the first actions of the new government was to empty the prisons, in order to make room for the political prisoners by the thousands. A total of 103 Communists were released from Latvian jails along with thousands of common criminals. The new government would make considerable use of these criminal elements in staffing the new regime of terror.



Fricis Dombrovskis, a grade school dropout, was appointed Chief Justice of the Latvian SSR Supreme Court. He delighted in signing execution orders.



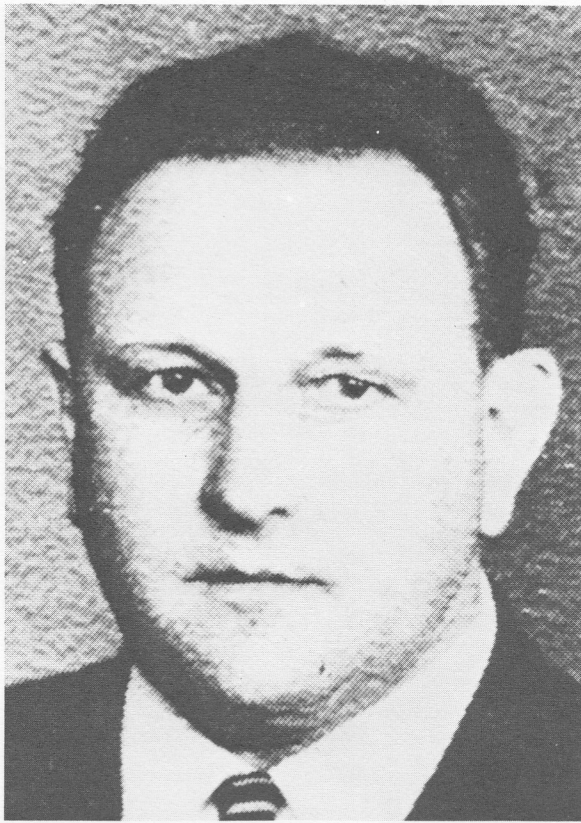
Communist agitator harangues citizens in Riga.



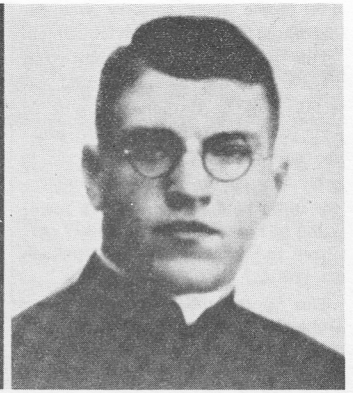
A notorious sadist, this woman employee at the NKVD prison in Riga, specialized in tearing off prisoners fingernails.



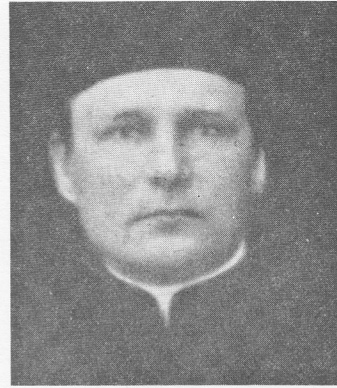
Moses Zitron, "doctor" at the NKVD prison at Daugavpils, Latvia.



Z. Skudra sentenced to 12 years hard labour for taking pictures of churches.



Four Catholic priests were arrested and shot in the forest, June, 1941.



Communists remove crosses from the Municipal Cemetary in Riga,

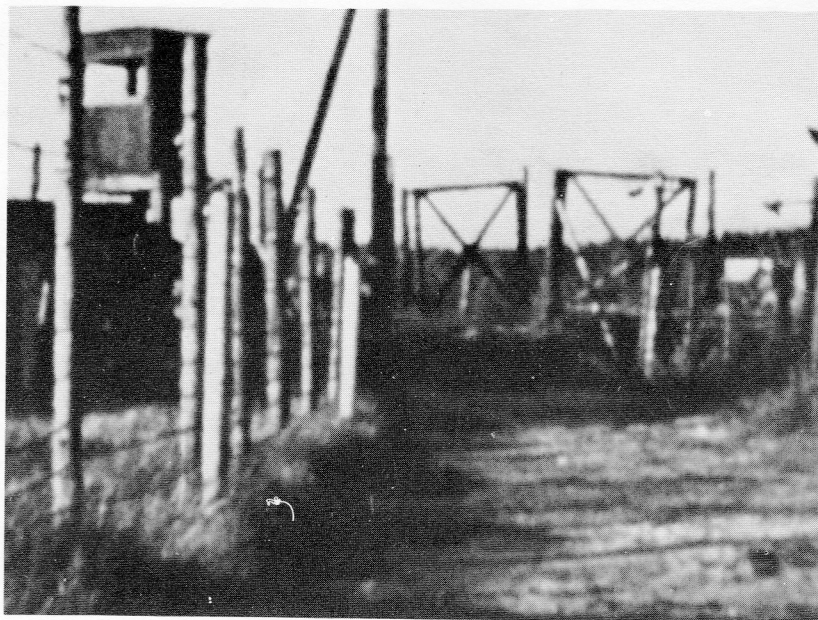
as part of the campaign to abolish religion. Christian rites and

crosses on graves were forbidden.

As always after a Communist takeover, the new rulers sought to crush religion. The churches in the Baltic States have suffered from severe persecution. The Council for Religious Affairs of the Soviet Government severely restricts religious practice. It has, for example, the power to scrutinize candidates for the ministry and can decide on the appointments and transfer of ministers, without consulting their congregations. Arrests and deportations have severely thinned the ranks of the clergy in the Baltic States. In 1945, there were 120 Evangelical Lutheran ministers in Latvia. In 1980, that number had dwindled to 76. Ministers are forced to work at full time jobs or face arrest, deportation or a term in a psychiatric hospital. Often they must travel great distances to conduct services. Only about half of all ministers dwell near their congregations.

The Communists severely restrict the churches' right to print and publish. Thus, announcements of church services may not be printed in newspapers nor may they be mailed. Special permission is necessary for the publication of religious books. Permission to reprint a 1954 Latvian Lutheran hymnal was only granted when a large number of traditional hymns were omitted and a number of propaganda songs were included.

Throughout the Baltic States much church property has been seized. Many church buildings have been vandalized by young Communists, egged on by the party's militant atheistic propaganda.



Forced labour camp 02-78-7 in Riga, Latvia. Reproduced from secret film taken by 8mm camera in 1977.



At Yalta, Britain and the U.S. gave Stalin free rein in Eastern

Europe. The war fought supposedly to preserve democracy,

turned all of Eastern Europe over to Communist totalitarianism.



The wife of Dr. Anatanas Gudonis weeps over his body. He and two other doctors and a nurse were murdered by the Communists in Panevizys, Lith-

uania, on June 26, 1941 for having operated on an injured Lithuanian whom the Soviets accused of being a partisan.

Bringing the Criminals to Justice

While this booklet has focused on Communist rule in the Baltic States, we have also shown that the same cruel methods and suppression of human rights have marked the Communist takeovers of other countries.

The Western powers, we must recall, entered World War II to make the world safe for democracy. The results of their efforts were not encouraging. At the end of World War II, democracy had not expanded; it had been curtailed. All of Eastern Europe had been handed over to the intensely anti-democratic rule of Soviet Communism. The Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe was recognized by Churchill and Roosevelt at the shameful Yalta Conference of 1945.

A look at the bookshelf of most major stores shows an ongoing interest in settling scores with Nazism. Books about Nazi misdeeds abound. Oddly, there are few books showing the ongoing human rights violations of Communism. Nazism has been crushed; its main leaders dead or punished. Yet, Communism remains; its power continues to crush human liberty in occupied Eastern Europe; its leaders have never been tried or punished. However, certain forces continue to want to settle old scores from World War II. There is in North America a strident voice demanding trials and deportations of alleged "war criminals." Much of the information about the aged accused is furnished by the KGB and its operatives. A major purpose behind this anachronistic vendetta against "war criminals" is to slander and discredit East European anti-Communists.

Most significant testimony about Soviet use of disinformation and forgeries to discredit East Europeans has come from a former KGB spy who worked at the U.N. Latvian Imants Lesinskis defected to the U.S. in 1978. In an affidavit sworn in Chicago, April 9, 1982, Lesinskis described a job he had been assigned by KGB Major Borgs; namely, to do propaganda work against Latvians in the free world. He was "to describe them as war criminals," he said; "as persons who have committed grave crimes, war crimes and crimes against humanity during World

War II while being members of the Latvian police, Latvian SD, members of the Latvian SS legion or members of the self-defence force in Latvia." These lies, he said, were spread to halt the growth of nationalism in occupied Latvia. Lesinskis also revealed that the KGB has an active forgery section and that he had been told that there are no archives or records of the German or Latvian SD or Gestapo in Latvia. Thus, he concluded, "I would be extremely cautious ... in judging documents published in Dzimtenes Balss or other Soviet Latvian propaganda pamphlets," purporting to show evidence of crimes committed by Latvian exiles during the German occupation. Witnesses, too, he warned are often more to be pited than believed. Many have "been in Soviet camps for many years and they (are) afraid to go back. So, if you ask the right questions, they confirm all."

It is one of the cruelties of history that not only do the communists continue to occupy and oppress all of Eastern Europe, but they seek to defame the few who have fled to freedom.

We must avoid being snared by the hysteria of the witch-hunt for alleged Nazi collaborators. At least part of the purpose of this endless rehash of World War II is to divert attention from the real criminals who still remain in power.



Another political prisoner executed by the Communists



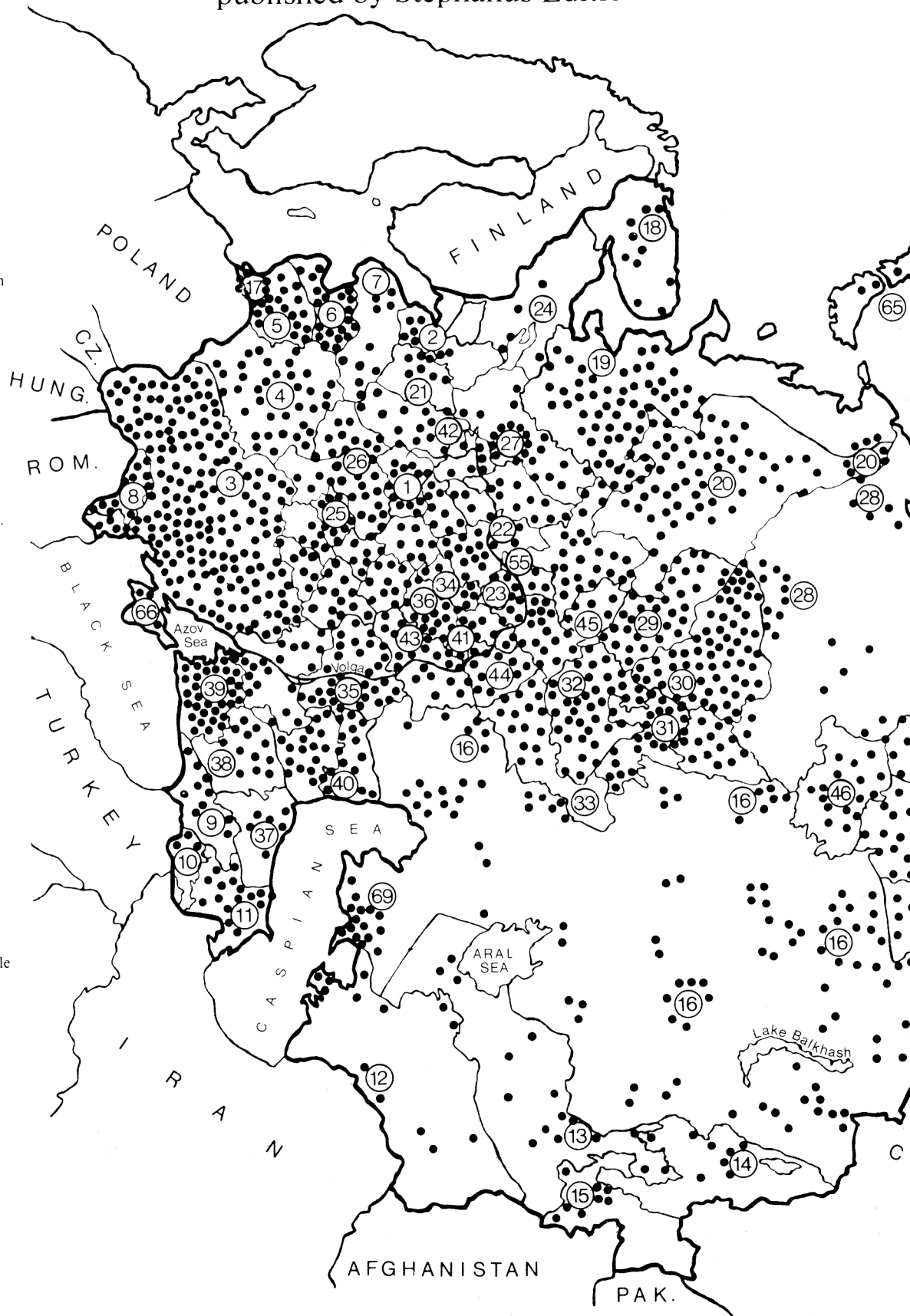
Exhumed body of Latvian murdered by the Communists. Note

the hands tied together with barbed wire.

Soviet Concentration Camps, Labour Camps & Psychiatric Prisons (1981)

Source: The First Guidebook to the U.S.S.R.
published by Stephanus Edition.

1. Moscow Region
2. Leningrad
3. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (S.S.R.)
4. Byelorussian S.S.R.
5. Lithuanian S.S.R.
6. Latvian S.S.R.
7. Estonian S.S.R.
8. Moldavian S.S.R.
9. Georgian S.S.R.
10. Armenian S.S.R.
11. Azerbaijan S.S.R.
12. Turkmen S.S.R.
13. Uzbek S.S.R.
14. Kirghiz S.S.R.
15. Tajik S.S.R.
16. Kazakh S.S.R.
17. Kaliningrad District
18. Murmansk District
19. Archangel District
20. Komi A.S.S.R.
21. Novgorod District
22. Tatar A.S.S.R.
23. Petrozavodsk District
24. Orel, Kursk, Tula, Kaluga, and Lipetsk Region
25. Pskov, Vladimir, Bryansk, Kalinin and Smolensk Region
26. Vologda, Kostroma, Kirov, Ishevsk District
27. Tyumen District
28. Perm District
29. Sverdlovsk District
30. Chelyabinsk District
31. Bashkir A.S.S.R.
32. Orenburg District
33. Mordwin A.S.S.R.
34. Volgograd District
35. Penza District
36. Kalmyk and Dagestan A.S.S.R.
37. Stavropol District
38. Krasnodar and Rostov District
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40. Uljanovsk District
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49. Altai Region
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56. Chita District
57. Amur Region
58. Yakut A.S.S.R.
59. Magadan Region
60. Kamchatka Peninsula and Kurile Islands
61. Chabarovsk Region
62. Primorski Region
63. Sakhalin District
64. Wrangel Island
65. Novaya Zemlya Island
66. Crimea District
67. Tajset Region
68. Baikal-Amur Region
69. Mangyshlak Peninsula
70. Mongolian People's Republic



"Communism is on the march and is inexorably taking over everywhere, territorially, politically, culturally. ...Unless you ... organize to do something about it, unless you refuse to be fooled by those working ceaselessly, day and night, to lull you into a sense of false security, you, each one of you individually, will be personally responsible for the advent of that day of dire reckoning when you shall lose everything — all that you hold dear — your home, your family, your liberty, and even your Faith." — Most. Rev. Cuthbert M. O'Gara, exiled Bishop of Yuanling, Hunan Province, China.

This grim warning of Bishop O'Gara came true in the Baltic States, despite the fierce resistance of Baltic patriots. It has since come true in other unfortunate lands — Cuba, Nicaragua, Angola, Vietnam, and Afghanistan. It is for us in that part of the world that still remains free to guard our freedom against the communists, the master criminals of the twentieth century. More than that, we must find ways to roll back the Iron Curtain, to free our fellow human beings in the Captive Nations, and to bring the Communist criminals to justice.





THE PARTY PURGES OF THE 30's
THE ASSASSINATION OF THE TEBE
AND HIS FAMILY - STALIN'S
BLOOD PURGES - ASSASSINATION
OF LEON TROTSKY BY AK MURDER -
BETRAYAL AND MURDER OF 11,000
ZARIST OFFICERS WITH THEIR WIVES
AND CHILDREN AT KIEV - HUNGAR-
IAN MURDER TRAINS - DELIBERATE
STARVATION OF SIX MILLION KULAKS
IN THE UKRAINE - BURNING ENTIRE
CONGREGATIONS, ALIVE IN SPAIN -
TORTURE AND MURDER OF PRIESTS,
MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES -
RAPING NUNS IN AFRICA - 15,000
POLISH OFFICERS MASSACRED AT KATYN -
MENTAL & PHYSICAL TORTURE OF P.O.W.'S IN
KOREA & VIETNAM - SHOOTING THOSE WHO
TRY TO ESCAPE THE WORKER'S PARADISE
- THE BERLIN WALL - POLITICAL KIDNAPPING
ORGANIZED TERRORISM WORLDWIDE - POISON
GAS AND YELLOW RAIN IN AFGHANISTAN -
THE SHOOTING OF POPE JOHN PAUL II
- FLIGHT 007 -